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10/693,666	10/24/2003	Jason F. Moore	MSFT121742	9618

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EXAMINER

LY, ANH

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2162

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/693,666

Applicant(s)

MOORE ET AL.

Examiner

Anh Ly

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 March 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 9,17 and 26 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 24 October 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/17, 2/28, 3/31/06.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Request for Continued Examination (RCE)***

1. The request filed on 03/13/2006 for a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) under 37 CFR 1.114 based on parent Application No. 10/693, 666 is acceptable and a RCE has been established. An action on the RCE follows.
2. Claims 1-27 are pending in this application.

### ***Claim Objections***

3. Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities:

In line 6 of claim 1, "in accordance with the entry template" should replace with "in accordance with the **list** entry template".

Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claims 1, 11, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Because "a list" in the preamble and "creating a list ..." in line 3 of claim 1.

Also "the list" in the lines 10 and 11 of claim 1, "adding the list entry to the list" and "storing the list in a memory of a data processing device."

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"the list" in the line 5 of claim 11,

"each entry" in the line 7 of claim 11, and

"the list" in the line of 9 of claim 11.

"the list" in the line 10 of claim 19.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

7. Claims 1-8, 10-16, 18-25 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pub. No.: US 2003/0227487 A1 of Hugh in view of US Patent No. 6,243,724 issued to Mander et al. (hereinafter Mander).

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With respect to claim 1, Hugh teaches a computer-implemented method for managing data in a list (a list of data items such as document and working files and relationships between data items: abstract, sections 0009 and 0139 and fig. 23), the method comprising:

creating a list having an item type and a relationship type (creating a list of data items having the type and relationship of data items: abstract, sections 0012 and 0132);

generating a list entry template based on the relationship type, wherein the entry list template includes one or more item property associated with the relationship type (generating list entry template or a structure template with documents' content: sections 1073 and 1093-1095); generating a list entry, in accordance with the entry template, representing relationship between an item and a root list item, wherein the list entry comprises the one or more item properties specified by the list entry template (fig. 5; a root list and properties and relationship type: sections 0119 and 0153); and

adding the list entry to the list (adding the entry to the list: fig. 87).

Hugh teaches creating a list of data items such as word processing documents and other working files, creating a list having data items and relationship and generating entry template. Hugh does not clearly teach storing the list in a memory of a data processing device.

However, Mander teaches storing various documents in a memory (col. 7, lines 55-60).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hugh with the teachings of

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Mander. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of storing the list of documents in a hard disk's memory by the filing system as disclosed (Mander's col. 7, lines 55-60), into the system of Hugh for the purpose of allowing users organize information into a list of documents or collections of documents and assisting the user in organizing these collections of documents (Mander's col. 2, lines 56-60).

With respect to claims 2-3, Hugh teaches a method for managing data in a list as discussed in claim 1.

Hugh teaches creating a list of data items such as word processing documents and other working files, creating a list having data items and relationship and generating entry template. Hugh does not clearly teach changing a location of the item and updating the entry to refer to the changed location; and wherein the status of the item changes when the item is deleted, and updating the entry includes removing the entry from the list.

However, Mander teaches removing and deleting the item from the list and changing the status location of the stored various documents in a memory (col. 14, lines 7-17 and col. 16, lines 18-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hugh with the teachings of Mander. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of deleting and removing the stored documents in a hard disk's memory by the filing system as disclosed (Mander's col. 7, lines 55-60), into the system of Hugh for the

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purpose of allowing users organize information into a list of documents or collections of documents and assisting the user in organizing these collections of documents (Mander's col. 2, lines 56-60).

With respect to claim 4, Hugh teaches generating a value for the one or more properties of the list entry (section 0153 and fig. 7).

With respect to claims 5-6, Hugh teaches a method for managing data in a list as discussed in claim 1.

Hugh teaches creating a list of data items such as word processing documents and other working files, creating a list having data items and relationship and generating entry template. Hugh does not clearly teach moving the item to a new list, wherein moving including deleting the entry from the original list and generating an entry in the new list and copying the value for any property that the new list's relationship type has in common with the original list's relationship type and further comprising copying the item to a new list, wherein copying includes generating an entry in the new list and copying the value for any property that the new list's relationship type has in common with the original list relationship type.

However, Mander teaches moving and copying the pile of documents (fig. 2e, col. 7, lines 52-67 and col. 8, lines 1-12 and lines 48-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hugh with the teachings of Mander. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of deleting and removing the stored documents in a hard disk's memory by the filing

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system as disclosed (Mander's col. 7, lines 55-60), into the system of Hugh for the purpose of allowing users organize information into a list of documents or collections of documents and assisting the user in organizing these collections of documents (Mander's col. 2, lines 56-60).

With respect to claim 7, Hugh teaches a method for managing data in a list as discussed in claim 1.

Hugh teaches creating a list of data items such as word processing documents and other working files, creating a list having data items and relationship and generating entry template. Hugh does not clearly teach deleting an item, wherein deleting includes removing the entry from the list and removing any other entry in other lists, where the other entry also represents an association with the item.

However, Mander teaches deleting the item from the list and changing the status location of the stored various documents in a memory (col. 14, lines 7-17 and col. 16, lines 18-67; also, col. 24, lines 20-45 and fig. 18b, col. 31, lines 20-67 and col. 32, lines 1-18; updating the added document when the status of document is changed: col. 22, lines 25-62 and see fig. 14 and item 611: script windows).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hugh with the teachings of Mander. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of deleting and removing the stored documents in a hard disk's memory by the filing system as disclosed (Mander's col. 7, lines 55-60), into the system of Hugh for the purpose of allowing users organize information into a list of documents or collections of



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documents and assisting the user in organizing these collections of documents (Mander's col. 2, lines 56-60).

With respect to claim 8, Hugh teaches a method for managing data in a list as discussed in claim 1.

Hugh teaches creating a list of data items such as word processing documents and other working files, creating a list having data items and relationship and generating entry template. Hugh does not clearly teach applying a view to the list, wherein applying the view includes retrieving entries in the list having properties that match properties specified in the view and applying a display characteristic to the values of the matching properties.

However, Mander teaches viewing of documents (col. 7, lines 52-67, col. 8, lines 1-12, and col. 12, lines 22-32).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hugh with the teachings of Mander. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of browser to view some documents, storing in a hard disk's memory by the filing system as disclosed (Mander's col. 7, lines 55-60), into the system of Hugh for the purpose of allowing users organize information into a list of documents or collections of documents and assisting the user in organizing these collections of documents (Mander's col. 2, lines 56-60).

With respect to claim 10, Hugh teaches wherein the list is a file system container, and the entry is a holding reference to an item, the holding reference reflecting a current status of the item (sections 0125 and 0198).

With respect to claim 11, Hugh teaches a list entry template, wherein the list entry template is generated based on a relationship type of a list of selected items (a list of data items having the type and relationship of data items: abstract, sections 0012 and 0132);

a processing unit for operating a process to generate a list of selected items in response to a user input, wherein each entry of the list is generated in accordance with the list entry template and represents a reference to the item independent of the item's location in the storage medium, and wherein each entry includes a property value generated in accordance with the list entry template (generating list entry template or a structure template with documents' content: sections 1073 and 1093-1095; and fig. 5; a root list and properties and relationship type: sections 0119 and 0153); and

a display unit for displaying a view of the items in the list, the view including a display of the property values of the entry in accordance with a display characteristic (sections 0004, 0117 and 0135, fig. 1).

Hugh teaches creating a list of data items such as word processing documents and other working files, creating a list having data items and relationship and generating entry template. Hugh does not clearly teach applying a view to the list, wherein applying the view includes retrieving entries in the list having properties that match properties

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specified in the view and applying a display characteristic to the values of the matching properties.

However, Mander teaches viewing of documents (col. 7, lines 52-67, col. 8, lines 1-12, and col. 12, lines 22-32).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hugh with the teachings of Mander. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of browser to view some documents storing in a hard disk's memory by the filing system as disclosed (Mander's col. 7, lines 55-60), into the system of Hugh for the purpose of allowing users organize information into a list of documents or collections of documents and assisting the user in organizing these collections of documents (Mander's col. 2, lines 56-60).

With respect to claims 12-13, Hugh teaches a method for managing data in a list as discussed in claim 11.

Hugh teaches creating a list of data items such as word processing documents and other working files, creating a list having data items and relationship and generating entry template. Hugh does not clearly teach wherein the stored items of data are moved to a new location and the process to generate the list of items includes a process to update the entry to refer to the new location; and wherein the process to update the entry includes removing the entry from the list when the item is no longer stored on the storage medium.

However, Mander teaches creating a pile of collection of documents/items from a sample documents by using the internal representation of the documents as the internal representation of the new pile (abstract, fig. 18), in the pile of documents having a list of types of documents (see fig. 4e, col. 11, lines 35-40) and document's relationship based on the property of attribute values such as date, title or author's name, content, stamp, data type and keyword of the document: see figs 4e & 4i, items 190 & 130 respectively, col. 11, lines 33-53 and col. 20, lines 56-67; also see col. 7, lines 1-15; and updating the added document when the status of document is changed (col. 22, lines 25-62 and see fig. 14 and item 611: script windows).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hugh with the teachings of Mander. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of deleting and removing the stored documents in a hard disk's memory by the filing system as disclosed (Mander's col. 7, lines 55-60), into the system of Hugh for the purpose of allowing users organize information into a list of documents or collections of documents and assisting the user in organizing these collections of documents (Mander's col. 2, lines 56-60).

With respect to claims 14-16, Hugh teaches a method for managing data in a list as discussed in claim 11.

Hugh teaches creating a list of data items such as word processing documents and other working files, creating a list having data items and relationship and generating entry template. Hugh does not clearly teach wherein the process to generate the list

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includes a process to copy the item to a new list comprising making an entry in the new list and copying the property value from the original entry to the new entry in accordance with the new list's entry template; and wherein the process to generate the list includes a process to move the item to a new list including the process to copy the item to the new list plus a process to delete the entry from the original list; and wherein the processing unit is to further operate a process to delete an item from the storage medium that includes removing all entries that refer to the item.

However, Mander teaches moving and copying the pile of documents (fig. 2e, col. 7, lines 52-67 and col. 8, lines 1-12 and lines 48-67) and moving and copying document (col. 28, lines 50-55, col. 29, lines 25-35 and col. 30, lines 30-42; col. 24, lines 20-45 and fig. 18b, col. 31, lines 20-67 and col. 32, lines 1-18); updating the added document when the status of document is changed (col. 22, lines 25-62 and see fig. 14 and item 611: script windows).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hugh with the teachings of Mander. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of deleting and removing the stored documents in a hard disk's memory by the filing system as disclosed (Mander's col. 7, lines 55-60), into the system of Hugh for the purpose of allowing users organize information into a list of documents or collections of documents and assisting the user in organizing these collections of documents (Mander's col. 2, lines 56-60).

With respect to claim 18, Hugh teaches wherein the generated list is a file system container, and the entry is a holding reference to the item, the holding reference referring to a current location of the item (location of a file within a file system that is associated with a list of document or data items: sections 0196 and 0224).

With respect to claim 19, Hugh teaches defining a list having an item type and a relationship type (a list of data items having the type and relationship of data items: abstract, sections 0012 and 0132);

generating a list entry template based on the relationship type, wherein the entry list template includes one or more item property associated with the relationship type (generating list entry template or a structure template with documents' content: sections 1073 and 1093-1095);

generating a list entry, in accordance with the entry template, representing relationship between an item and a root list item, wherein the list entry comprises the one or more item properties specified by the list entry template (fig. 5; a root list and properties and relationship type: sections 0119 and 0153); and

adding the list entry to the list (adding the entry to the list: fig. 87).

Hugh teaches creating a list of data items such as word processing documents and other working files, creating a list having data items and relationship and generating entry template. Hugh does not clearly teach updating the entry whenever a status of the item changes.

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However, Mander teaches updating the added document when the status of document is changed (col. 22, lines 25-62 and see fig. 14 and item 611: script windows).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hugh with the teachings of Mander. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of updating the data items or documents when their statuses are changed as in a filing document system as disclosed (Mander's col. 22, lines 25-62), into the system of Hugh for the purpose of allowing users organize information into a list of documents or collections of documents and assisting the user in organizing these collections of documents (Mander's col. 2, lines 56-60).

With respect to claim 20, Hugh teaches a computer-accessible medium as discussed in claim 19.

Hugh teaches creating a list of data items such as word processing documents and other working files, creating a list having data items and relationship and generating entry template. Hugh does not clearly teach wherein the computer-executable component updates the entry to refer to a current location of the item, regardless of an actual location of the item.

However, Mander teaches updating the added document when the status of document is changed (col. 22, lines 25-62 and see fig. 14 and item 611: script windows).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hugh with the teachings of Mander. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of updating the data items or documents when their statuses are changed as in a filing document system as disclosed (Mander's col. 22, lines 25-62), into the system of Hugh for the purpose of allowing users organize information into a list of documents or collections of documents and assisting the user in organizing these collections of documents (Mander's col. 2, lines 56-60).

With respect to claims 21-24, Hugh teaches a computer-accessible medium as discussed in claim 19.

Hugh teaches creating a list of data items such as word processing documents and other working files, creating a list having data items and relationship and generating entry template. Hugh does not clearly teach removes the entry from the list when the item is deleted; defines for the one or more item properties specified by relationship type; wherein the computer- executable component further moves the item to a new list, wherein moving includes deleting the entry from the original list and generating an entry in the new list and copying the value for any property that the new list's relationship type has in common with the original list's relationship type; and wherein the computer- executable component further copies the item to a new list, wherein copying includes generating an entry in the new list and copying the value for any property that the new list's relationship type has in common with the original list's relationship type.



However, Mander teaches moving and copying the pile of documents (fig. 2e, col. 7, lines 52-67 and col. 8, lines 1-12 and lines 48-67) and moving and copying document (col. 28, lines 50-55, col. 29, lines 25-35 and col. 30, lines 30-42; col. 24, lines 20-45 and fig. 18b, col. 31, lines 20-67 and col. 32, lines 1-18).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hugh with the teachings of Mander. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of updating the data items or documents when their statuses are changed as in a filing document system as disclosed (Mander's col. 22, lines 25-62), into the system of Hugh for the purpose of allowing users organize information into a list of documents or collections of documents and assisting the user in organizing these collections of documents (Mander's col. 2, lines 56-60).

With respect to claim 25, Hugh teaches wherein the computer-executable component further applies a view to the list, wherein applying the view includes retrieving entries in the list having properties that match properties specified in the view and applying a display characteristic to the values of the matching properties (viewing the data items and matching properties(sections: 0262-0263 and 0357).

With respect to claim 27, Hugh teaches, wherein the list is stored in a file system container, and the entry is a holding reference to an item, the holding reference reflecting a current status of the item (location of a file within a file system that is associated with a list of document or data items: sections 0196 and 0224).


***Allowable Subject Matter***


8. Claims 9, 17 and 26 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

**Contact Information**

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anh Ly whose telephone number is (571) 272-4039 or via E-Mail: ANH.LY@USPTO.GOV (**Written Authorization being given by Applicant (MPEP 502.03 [R-2])) or fax to (571) 273-4039 (Examiner's personal Fax No.)**). The examiner can normally be reached on TUESDAY – THURSDAY from 8:30 AM – 3:30 PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene, can be reached on (571) 272-4107 or **Primary Examiner: Jean Corrielus (571) 272-4032**.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). Any response to this action should be mailed to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231, or faxed to: **Central Fax Center: (571) 273-8300**

ANH LY   
MAY 17th, 2006

  
JEAN M. CORRIELUS  
PRIMARY EXAMINER